

4/2(3)
HEALTH
10 SEP 57
C.R. 57

2 Library

Guildford Rural District

Sy

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year



1956

Together with the Annual Report
of the Chief Public Health Inspector

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area ...	6—9
General Provision of Health Services for the Area ...	10—16
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area ...	17—19
Housing	20—22
Inspection and Supervision of Food ...	23—26
Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases	27—45
Public Health Inspector's Report ...	46—57

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance Facilities	10, 11
Ante-Natal Clinics	13
Anthrax	23
Area	6
Bed Bugs Eradication	19
Births and Birth-Rates	7, 9
Burial of the Dead	14
Cancer	39—40
Care of Aged	15
Cesspool Emptying	18
Chest Clinic	13
Cleansing Services	56—57
Clinics and Treatment Centres	12
Complaints	18
Cream, Fresh	23
Deaths and Death-Rates	6—9
Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation ...	30—31, 33
District Nurses	12
Drainage and Sewerage	17
Dysentery	29
Factories Act, 1937	55
Family Planning Clinic	13
Fluoridation of Water	17
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	24
Food Poisoning	29
Food Unfit for Human Consumption ...	23
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	24
Foods, Meat and Other	50
Graph—Births and Deaths	9
Graph—Tuberculosis	44
Hæmolytic Streptococcal Infections ...	28
Health Education	15
Health Visiting	12, 32
Hospitals	14
Home Nursing and Home Help Service ...	13

							<i>Page</i>
Home Visiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	30—32
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	20—22
Hurlands Nursery, Puttenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 7
Laboratory Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 7
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Milk Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	23, 25
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Mortuaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
National Assistance Act, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Nursing in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Orthopædic Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pathological Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pest Destruction Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Public Scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
School Absentees	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Smallpox Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Spastics Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Statistical Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 7
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tillingbourne Valley Mobile Physiotherapy Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	40—45
Tuberculosis Care Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Venereal Diseases Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Visiting Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Water Analyses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10, 52
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Watercress Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Whooping Cough Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Guildford Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse:

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

†P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

†E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing Inspector:

†K. G. FREEMAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

†R. B. BROWN, M.A.P.H.I.

†J. H. MEURICE, M.A.P.H.I., resigned 28th January, 1956.

†Mrs. M. E. WILKIE, M.A.P.H.I., appointed 7th May, 1956.

(†R.S.H.H. Certificate in Meat and Other Food Inspection.)

Cleansing Inspector:

A. H. SMITH, M.I.W.H.S.

Assistant Rodent Officer:

C. E. BLANDFORD.

Health Department: Clerical Staff:

*Chief Clerk: C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Public Health Inspector's Department:

W. J. A. JOHNSTONE.

Mrs. D. S. PATRICK.

Mrs. M. K. ROGERS.

Mrs. B. L. WATTS (resigned 26th May, 1956).

Mrs. J. M. MATTINGLEY (appointed 18th June, 1956, and resigned 11th August, 1956).

Mrs. I. SWIFT (appointed 3rd September, 1956).

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Hambledon Rural and Haslemere Urban Districts.

Public Health Department,
Millmead House,
Guildford.

July, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Guildford Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1956. .

The population, according to the Registrar-General's estimate, has increased by 1,730, that is an increase of nearly 4 per cent. I have referred before to the steady increase in the population, which was 32,350 in 1936, 37,820 in 1946, and 49,180 in 1956. It will be seen that the increase is slightly over 50 per cent. in the 20 years. The Birth Rate is a little lower this year, while the Death Rate shows a slight rise. Despite this, however, both Birth and Death Rates are more favourable than those for the country as a whole. For the first time this year, the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor, in addition to adjusting the Death Rate for the district as if the sex and age distribution of the population were in the same proportions as for the country as a whole, takes into account residential institutions in the area.

The Infant Mortality Rate is reasonably good, there having been 18 deaths out of a total of 758 births, but is a less satisfactory figure than that for the whole county; this is rather what might be expected in a rural district. Only 4 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

There were no epidemics of infectious disease during the year. There was some increase in deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, possibly in part due to the lack of normal summer weather. Cancer deaths have shown a jump of 45 per cent. over the previous year, the increase not being confined to cancer of the lung but to all other forms, including the alimentary canal, the last, in fact, having nearly doubled. It is noticeable that there are still three times as many male deaths from lung cancer as females.

There has been a marked increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis during the last two years, although the number of new cases notified has been slowing down for the past four years. This number of deaths, however, is still lower than in any year before 1950, despite the large increase in the population since then. There is a great discrepancy between the Registrar-General's figure of deaths from tuberculosis (in fact, that figure is exactly half our own calculation), but of course our own figure is of **cases removed**

from the register because of death—from whatever cause—whereas the Registrar-General's figure is of **deaths from tuberculosis**.

Really good progress is at last being made with our various sewerage schemes. The need for these has been increasing rapidly for years past, with the rising population and the increasing usage of water, which is in some districts more than twice as much per head as 20 years ago.

I wish to give very special thanks to Dr. Pollock and the staff for very loyal and generous help during an especially difficult year, when I was myself absent for a long period with illness, and to the Council for their understanding and sympathy.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA SUMMARY

		1956	1955
Area in Acres	... ... ... ... ...	59,644	59,644
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	... ...	49,180	47,450
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books (at 1st April following year)	...	14,221	14,110
Rateable Value (at 1st April following year)	...	£675,977	£681,896
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (actual)	...	£2,799	£1,627
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)		725	758
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population		14.74	15.97
Birth-Rate after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	... ...	16.21	17.57
Number of Still Births	... ... ... ...	10	8
Number of Deaths	... ... ... ...	508	458
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population		10.33	9.65
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	... ...	10.54	9.17
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	... ...	217	300
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	... ... ... ...	18	22
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	...	24.83	29.02
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	... ... ... ...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	0.02	0.04
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	0.59	0.50
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	0.37	0.29
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	... ... ...	0.04	0.13
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	... ... ...	0.10	0.10
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	2.07	1.50
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	3.44	3.40
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	... ... ...	0.04	0.10

Boundaries.

The Parish of Ash and Normandy was divided into two parishes in 1955. The change did not take place until half-way through the year, and our figures for 1955 regarded them still as one parish for statistical purposes. This is now adjusted for the full year 1956.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

		Male	Female	Total
Live Births:				
Legitimate	...	369	328	697
Illegitimate	...	13	15	28
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...			14.74
1955	...			15.97
For the five years, 1951 to 1955	...			14.94
Still Births:				
Legitimate	...	5	5	10
Illegitimate	...	—	—	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total births	...			13.60
1955	...			10.55
Deaths (net)	...	270	238	508
1955	...	243	215	458
Death-Rate	...			10.33
Death-Rate, 1955	...			9.65
For the five years, 1951 to 1955	...			9.78
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion	...	—	—	Nil
1955	...	—	—	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...			0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	9	9	18	
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age	8	6	14	
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:				
All infants per 1,000 live births	...			24.83
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...			25.82
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...			0.00

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1955 and 1956.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1956	1955	1956	1955
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
Guildford ..								
R.D.—Crude	14.74	15.7	10.33	9.65	24.83	29.02	0.00	0.00
Comp.	16.21	17.57	10.54	9.17	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.7	15.0	11.7	11.7	23.8	24.9	0.56	0.64

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES), 1956
 (Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	5
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	2	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	5	11
,, ,, lung, bronchus	18	5	23
,, ,, breast	—	12	12
,, ,, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	18	53
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	55	85
Coronary disease, angina	59	23	82
Hypertension with heart disease	6	6	12
Other heart disease	31	44	75
Other circulatory disease	4	10	14
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	16	13	29
Bronchitis	12	6	18
Other disease of respiratory system	3	1	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	24	42
Motor vehicle accidents	5	—	5
All other accidents	4	3	7
Suicide	3	2	5
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals	270	238	508

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000
OF THE POPULATION

Guildford R.D.

England and
Wales.

Births

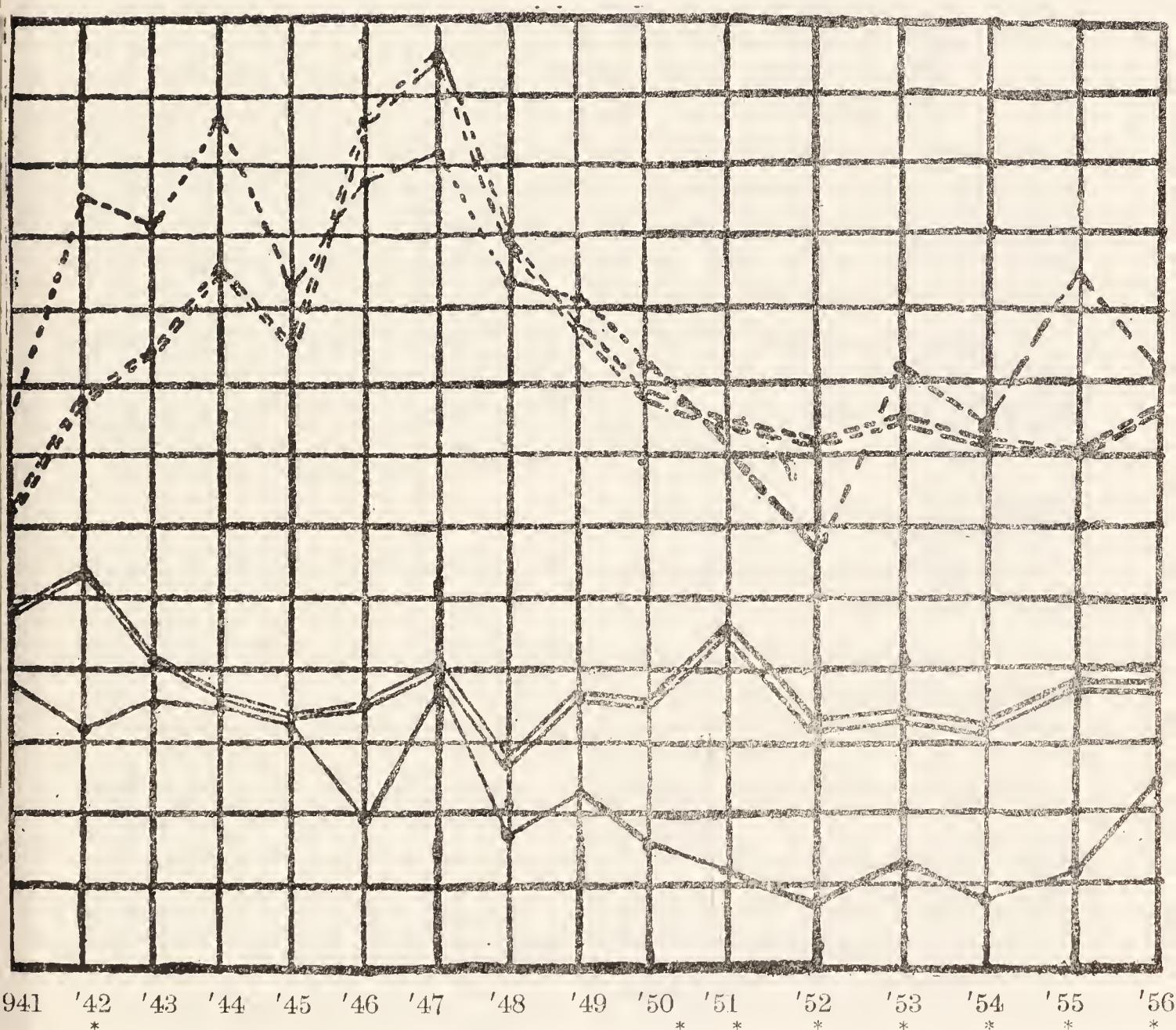
=====

Deaths

=====

...

* = Guildford Rural District Death Rate
(and Birth Rate from 1951), after
correction by the Registrar-General's
Comparability Factor.



GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—All laboratory examinations except in respect of water samples are carried out at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory.

The number of examinations carried out during the year in respect of the Guildford Rural District was:

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever and Hæmolytic Streptococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	67
Fæces (for abnormal B.coli)	...	...	...	...	...	87
Fæces (other organisms)	...	...	...	...	...	III
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	5

The service provided is, as has been said before, very valuable and very much appreciated. It has been especially useful in the investigation of infectious disease outbreaks in institutions. The rapidity with which one can get reports, and the freedom of consultation with the bacteriologist are extremely valuable.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, continue to undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of water samples. 113 samples were examined during 1956.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Following are particulars of the ambulance services operating in the District:

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee	3 ambulances and 2 sitting case cars	Carried out by Farnham Ambulance Station, 50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital		All Ambulances obtained from Woking Ambulance Station.	

(ii) Ambulances available for accident and sickness cases:

Responsible Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
County Ambulance Service: Guildford Ambulance Station	6 and 2 sitting case cars	Woodbridge Road, Guildford.	Guildford 66334
Sub-Stations at: Godalming	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalming 689
Ash Vale	1 and 1 sitting case car	Ash Vale Station.	Ash Vale 2366
Farnham Ambulance Station	3 and 2 sitting case cars	50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749
Leatherhead Ambulance Station	1 and 1 sitting case car	Council Offices, Leatherhead.	L'head 2373 (Emergency) Horsley 62
Dorking Ambulance Station	3	West Street, Dorking.	Smallfield 271 (Emergency) Horsley 62
ALDERSHOT BOROUGH COUNCIL	3 and 1 sitting case car	Laburnum Road, Aldershot.	Aldershot 2244

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 15 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Albury	...	...	—	Horsley, East	...	...	—
Artington	...	...	—	Horsley, West	...	...	1
Ash	...	...	2	Normandy and			
Clandon, East	...	...	—	Wanborough	...	...	2
Clandon, West	...	1		Ockham	...	...	—
Compton	...	...	1	Pirbright	...	...	—
Effingham	...	...	—	Puttenham	...	...	—

Ripley	...	...	...	—	Shalford	...	...	...	I
St. Martha	...	...	...	—	Shere	...	...	...	I
Seale	...	...	...	1	Tongham	...	...	...	I
Send	...	...	...	2	Wisley	...	...	...	—
Shackleford	...	...	...	1	Worplesdon	...	...	...	I

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association, acting as agents for the Local Health Authority.

Health Visitors.—County Health Visitors visit homes under the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. There are 10 H.V.s distributed in the following districts: (a) Pirbright. (b) Send, Ripley, Wisley, Ockham, E. and W. Clandon, (c) Ash Green, Ash Wyke and Seale (excluding Tongham), Normandy, Wanborough. (d) Artington, Compton, Puttenham, Shackleford, Eashing, Wood St., Worplesdon. (e) Albury, Chilworth (St. Martha), Shalford, Shere and Gomshall, Peasmash. (f) Holmbury St. Mary and Abinger Hammer. (g) E. and W. Horsley, Effingham. (h) Tongham. (j) Ash Common, Ash Vale. (k) Peaslake and Farley Green.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash (Mytchett)	Keogh Bks., Mytchett	1st and 3rd Fridays Health Visitor only
Ash ...	Health Centre, Shawfield Road, Ash	Every Thursday
Ash Vale	Gospel Hall, Ash Vale	2nd and 4th Mondays
Ash Wyke	The Village Hall, Normandy...	1st and 3rd Mondays
Chilworth	Village Hall, Chilworth	1st and 3rd Fridays
Effingham	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley ...	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Holmbury St. Mary	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd and 4th Fridays
Peaslake	Old Schoolroom, Peaslake ...	2nd and 4th Mondays
Pirbright	Red Cross Hut	Every Tuesday
Ripley	British Legion Hall	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Send	Red Cross Hut, Sandy Lane ...	1st and 3rd Mondays
Shere	Memorial Hall, Shere	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shalford	The Institute, off King's Road, Shalford	Every Wednesday
Tongham	Village Institute	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Wood Street	Church Hall, Wood Street ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Worplesdon	Memorial Hall, Perry Hill ...	2nd and 4th Wednesdays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:—

Ash	... ... ... ... ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.
Godalming	... ... ...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Farnham ("Brightwells")		Wednesday at 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Woking Maternity Home, Heathside Road, Woking.		Every Friday at 10 a.m., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and 2nd Monday at 10 a.m.
St. Luke's Hospital, Guild- ford	... ... ... ... }	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 2 p.m., and Tuesday at 10.30 a.m.
	}	Booking Clinic, Monday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Post Natal Clinic	... ...	Tuesday, 11.15 a.m.

Orthopædic Treatment.—In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.30 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Home on Thursday mornings from 10.30 to 1 p.m., by appointment only.

Chest Clinic.—The Chest Clinic is at Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford. Days and times for the attendance of the patients are as follows:

Mondays	... ... ... ...	1.10 to 3.50 p.m.
Wednesdays	... ... ... ...	1.10 to 3.50 p.m.
Fridays	... ... ... ...	9.10 to 11.50 a.m.
Refill Clinic	... ...	Every Thursday, 4.30 to 6 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly as follows:

Mondays (Females)	... ... ... ... ...	3-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	... ... ... ... ...	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	... ... ... ... ...	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	... ... ... ... ...	5-7 p.m.

Family Planning.—The Family Planning Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, is held every Friday evening and is administered by a Voluntary Committee.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where otherwise stated.

Home Nursing and Home Help Service.—The scheme is operated by the County Council.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the district are as follows:

General:

St. Luke's Hospital, 376 beds, of which at least 54 are maternity. Farnham Hospital, Farnham, 180 beds. Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 233 beds (including 23 private beds).

Infectious Disease:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 62 beds (24 fever, 38 chronic sick). Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 68 beds (28 fever, 40 chronic sick).

SPASTICS CLINIC.

The treatment centre for spastic children at the Memorial Hall, Worplesdon, under the auspices of the National Spastics Society, is now firmly established, and is doing most useful and highly appreciated service.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD: SECTION 50, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Under this Section, the local authority is responsible for securing the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died, or been found dead, in their area, where no suitable arrangements are made by any other person. It was not necessary for us to take any action under this Section during 1956.

MORTUARIES.

The mortuaries serving the district are at Milford Chest Hospital, Woking, Farnham and Godalming (not post-mortem cases). The numbers of bodies removed thereto from this district in 1956 were:

Milford Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	11
Woking	...	...	...	...	...	11
Farnham	...	...	...	...	...	8
Godalming	...	...	...	...	...	2

Godalming mortuary is no longer used for post-mortems, these being done at the mortuary at Milford Chest Hospital, where conditions are rather better for such work.

It is proposed to transfer the Farnham Mortuary and combine it with the hospital mortuary. Hospitals would appear to be the natural and appropriate site for mortuaries, being generally most accessible and convenient, whilst centralisation must make such expensive conveniences as cold storage more readily available.

CARE OF THE AGED AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

The care of old people is one of the major problems of the present day. As the Slum Clearance programme proceeds more and more old people will be affected, since many of them live in old, unsatisfactory dwellings. Very great care is needed in arranging their removal to new houses. They do not stand the upset of removal very well: the loss of routine, of familiar surroundings and near neighbours is keenly felt.

The assistance of voluntary organisations can be very considerable. There is an enormous amount of voluntary help available, both on a county level and by local arrangements. There is still need for closer co-ordination of all the voluntary help; so often one finds aged persons in need of help and quite unaware that it can be obtained for the asking.

Difficulties are probably greater in the country districts than they are in towns, because of the more sparse population and the risk of isolating old people, who do not make new friends easily. The need is to take help to them, in the villages or even in their own homes, especially physiotherapy and foot clinics.

Among the voluntary organisations who may visit old people there are local Old People's Welfare Committees, the Darby and Joan Clubs, British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade. In addition there may be the Welfare Officer, the Geriatric Social Worker, officers from the Housing Department, Public Health Inspectors, the Visiting Nurse from the Public Health Department, the Health Visitor, and, in times of sickness, the District Nurse. Unless all this is properly integrated and co-ordinated, there is a risk of over-visiting with too little benefit to the person concerned.

The most valuable form of help would be to find useful occupation. It seems sometimes that much effort is used up in entertaining and passing the time for the old people, until their time comes. They would live more happily and longer if usefully employed, not necessarily gainfully, but enough to make them feel they were still useful. Many useful occupations and forms of mutual help could be found if organised.

We continue to visit old people, and help has been given in many cases.

TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

The excellent work done by this Service continues, and during the year a new van was obtained, more satisfactory than the older one, and facilitating the work. The value of the work, particularly for old people, cannot be over-estimated, and practically all that part of the work is done without payment.

The scheme has no official support, and is dependent on voluntary subscriptions and donations to make up the deficit, which increases each year, the charges covering only about one-third of the total. One would like to see the service extended, but the present Physiotherapist is fully occupied.

During 1956, 117 new patients were added to the books, 1,551 treatments being given. About 60 per cent. of the cases are people over 65 years of age, suffering from arthritic conditions, and strokes with varying degrees of paralysis. There are always patients under treatment for fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica, and occasionally fractures and deformities, these usually having been referred by a hospital.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health education is assuming greater and greater importance. The general public must be educated to practise hygiene and to demand higher standards of hygiene in food shops, to guard against accidents in the home and so on. During the year literature or posters have been distributed in connection with venereal diseases, food hygiene and general hygiene, as well as special literature of topical interest during local outbreaks of particular infections.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

Sampling of water supplies continued on the established system. No difficulty is experienced with the large, public supplies, but several smaller ones give trouble from time to time, especially private estate supplies.

The sources of supply throughout the district are numerous, and have to be borne in mind in relation to building development. Every year applications for development have to be refused because of the need to safeguard water supplies; one such went to appeal and a Public Inquiry was held in the early part of the year. The decision of the Council to refuse permission for development at Wix Hill, West Horsley, was endorsed by the Minister's decision.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER.

A survey has been made of the amount of fluorine in all public water supplies. In all cases it falls short of 0.1 parts per million, which appears to be the desirable amount for the formation of good enamel and prevention of dental caries in growing children.

There are five public water supplies in the Guildford Rural District. In the four whose sources are in chalk the fluorine content appears usually to be about 0.1 parts per million and occasionally 0.2 parts per million. In sources derived from deeper strata and lower greensand the quantity is, as a rule, rather higher, but seldom exceeds 0.25 p.p.m.

There are three controlled experiments proceeding at the present time in various parts of the country, and it may be that in the light of that experience the amount of fluorine in drinking waters generally may be increased artificially.

WATERCRESS BEDS.

The extensive watercress beds at Gomshall, which cover a considerable acreage, were investigated very fully 20 years ago, and samples have been taken every year since, both of the water from the springs and at the outlet from the beds. A special investigation was undertaken again in 1956. For the most part the water supplies were found to be of good quality, but a few improvements were suggested. The chief value of the investigation has been to reassure us that the conditions of production are satisfactory, and which are the most suitable sampling points.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The good progress with main drainage schemes, reported during 1955, has continued, and I am indebted to the Council's engineer and surveyor for the following brief details of the present position:

"During the year 1956 three contracts for main drainage works have been current.

Tillingbourne Valley Phases III., IV., and V., at an estimated cost of £168,000, have been completed, and the work of connecting existing and new properties on the lines of the recently laid sewers has proceeded; 176 properties had been connected by January, 1957.

Ash Vale Phase II., at an estimated cost of £124,000, has progressed despite difficult ground and weather conditions throughout the year, and it was approximately 68 per cent. completed by January, 1957, when 141 properties on the line of the sewers recently laid had been connected.

The Effingham scheme, at an estimated cost of £124,000, has proceeded, and was approximately 60 per cent. complete by January, 1957. The connection of properties has not yet commenced, being dependent upon the completion of the pumping station, which it is anticipated will be available in July, 1957.

Minor extensions to sewers at Poyle Toad, Tongham, and Newlands Corner Road has made provision for the connection of a further 31 properties.

During the year under review £142,800 has been expended upon 6.4 miles of sewer varying in diameter from 12in. to 6in., 177 manholes, varying in depth from 30ft. to 4ft. have been constructed, and 204 lateral drains laid.

A total of 281 existing properties and 262 new properties were connected to sewers during the year and 122 new dwellings were erected utilising cesspools."

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The Council reviewed the position regarding emptying of cesspools in March. At that time the demand was so heavy that it was impossible to keep up with normal applications. It was therefore decided that no emptyings other than the three-monthly would be done by the Council. The matter had to be reviewed again in November and December, and it was then decided that where cesspools were shared by two houses there should be emptying every six weeks, and where shared between three once a month.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints were received again this year regarding the boiling of pig-food at a farm in Worplesdon. The smell of offal obtained from slaughterhouses was at times offensive, and steps were taken to get conditions at this site improved so that offensive smell should be reduced to a minimum.

The Fat Factory at Lilac Farm, Effingham, is always a source of complaint. The smells from the fat-boiling process, the keeping of pigs and the fact that the business is run continuously day and night must be most objectionable to residents in the vicinity, but it is difficult to prove that the conditions constitute a public health nuisance. However, the Council has now, following application to the Ministry, received permission to make byelaws for the control of offensive trades in the parish of Effingham, and it is hoped that these will give us greater measure of control. The problem of disposal of sewage from the extensive piggeries at this farm is capable of solution only by the provision of main drainage, and it is hoped that this will be available by September, 1957.

MOSQUITOES: Shalford and Bramley.

It is understood that the modernisation of the Godalming Sewage Works progressed during the year. This is the first year for a very long period that I can remember receiving no complaints. The season, perhaps, was not as conducive to mosquito breeding as some have been. It is hoped that this trouble is at an end with the abolition of the sewage farm.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

Details regarding refuse collection and disposal are given in the appended report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

One case of infestation was reported during 1956, and necessary disinfection was carried out.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No case of pollution came to our notice during the year.

HOUSING

1956 was the first year of the five-year programme for abolition of the worst slums in the district. It should be observed that the completion of the five-year programme will not eliminate all bad houses. Deterioration is a constant process, and at the end of five years more houses will have deteriorated so as to be unfit for habitation. This will continue so long as owners cannot obtain rent from property sufficient to maintain it in good repairs.

Under the question of demolition, there are a great many houses in the district not up to modern standards—houses without hot water, without baths, with primitive sanitation and so on. However, it is satisfactory that the worst of the houses throughout the district will be abolished, and satisfactory progress has been made during the first year.

The rate of building of new houses is definitely slowing down, fewer houses having been built by the Council. There is still pressing need for houses, and the flow of applicants continues almost undiminished. More attention, perhaps, is being given to the re-conditioning and repair of houses, and this work is facilitated by having a special Public Health Inspector devoting his whole time to this work.

With a population growing as rapidly as ours, the housing needs increase continually. More attention is now being given to housing of old people in special bungalows, and also of childless couples. Applicants have always received special consideration on health grounds, and this policy has continued. A further note on this is given under the heading of Tuberculosis. The Differential Rents Scheme for Council tenants, under consideration at the end of 1955, was put into operation during 1956.

Appended is a table showing the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1956, and a summary of housing production up to the same date.

HOUSING PROGRAMME

The following table shows the Council's Housing Programme as at December 31st, 1956 (information supplied by Council's Engineer and Surveyor):

Parish	No. of Dwellings Ultimately to be erected	Total Immediate Programme	No. of Dwellings in course of erection	No. of Dwellings Completed
Artington	...	4	—	—
Albury	...	39	—	9
Ash and Normandy	...	398	24	374
Clandon (W)	...	101	33	68
Compton	...	74	43	31
Effingham	...	40	—	40
Horsley (E)	...	74	—	74
Horsley (W)	...	190	62	112
Pirbright	...	28	—	28
Puttenham	...	8	—	8
Ripley	...	119	—	119
Seale and Tongham	...	199	—	197
Send	...	106	10	96
Shackleford	...	50	—	28
Shalford	...	184	—	157
Shere	...	95	—	79
Worplesdon	...	202	—	162
 Totals	...	1911	172	1582

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The problem of caravans and movable dwellings continues and is likely to get worse, especially as caravans get older, and many do not receive adequate care and maintenance or they suffer from neglect. This will continue to be a factor in the housing needs, adding to the pressure on the housing lists.

Caravans tend to become more elaborate, larger and more luxurious. Some are connected to main electricity, and even to water mains. Possibly some day we may even have them connected to main drainage. In every way efforts are made to make them adequate substitutes for houses. Whatever is done, the over-crowding and lack of space will remain, as well as the problems of condensation and lack of insulation inherent in their structure; also, of course, the failure of such a form of living to develop a full sense of social responsibility.

The following summary shows the number of licences issued during the last eight years:

	Licences granted to erect or station and use movable dwellings.				Licences granted to use land as a site for movable dwelling.	
1949	16	I
1950	34	—
1951	29	5
1952	31	—
1953	14	—
1954	15	I
1955	9	2
1956	11	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLIES.

All milk supplies are sampled quarterly in accordance with established routine, the number of samples examined during 1956 being 172. Biological examination is carried out on all raw milks, and any pasteurised milk showing an unsatisfactory result to the Phosphatase Test. No evidence of tubercle infection was found during the year.

Tables summarising the results of analyses are appended, and further notes regarding milk supplies are contained in the appended report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

FRESH CREAM.

There are no standards laid down for cream, and of course there are many different ways of preparing it for sale, for example it may be pasteurised after separation, or separated after the whole is pasteurised. Samples are being examined for the presence of faecal coli, in order to get a general picture of the standard.

ICE CREAM.

The following table shows the number of samples of ice cream taken during the year, and their provisional grading.

Total samples taken.	Provisional Grading.				Containing Faecal Coli
	Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.	
28	25	2	1	—	Nil

UNSAFE FOOD.

Legal proceedings were taken in one case of bread containing foreign matter considered to be dangerous. Other cases less serious were dealt with without prosecution.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption or sent into the district for animal feeding only are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANTHRAX.

Two confirmed cases and one unconfirmed occurred during 1956. It is noticeable that the number of confirmed cases has shown an increase in recent years, and it is believed to be due to infection from imported animal feeding-stuffs. Samples of such feeding-stuffs are being taken from retailers for examination, to trace possible sources of infection.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following table, which shows the number of samples analysed and action taken in respect of this district, during 1956.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
FOOD:						
Apples, tinned ...	1	—	1			
Biscuits	—	2	2			
Coffee and Chicory Mixture	1	—	1			
Cream	2	—	2			
Fish	—	1	1			
Fruit, dried ...	1	—	1			
Lard	1	—	1			
Meat, cooked and prepared	5	—	5			
Milk	110	6	116	7*	—	7
Pudding Mixture...	2	—	2			
Soft Drinks ...	6	—	6			
Sugar	—	1	1			
DRUGS:						
Cough Syrup ...	—	1	1			
* Legal proceedings were instituted and a conviction obtained against a dairy farmer for selling Channel Islands Milk deficient in milk fat.						
Totals	129	11	140	7	—	7

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

These Regulations are a serious and comprehensive attempt to raise general standards of hygiene throughout the whole range of food handling and preparation. They cover, broadly, food at all stages, except milk and cream, i.e., preparation, transport, sale, wrapping and delivery, and require, for the first time, systematic inspection of all premises where food is prepared for consumption or exposed for sale. They apply, amongst other places, to cafes, hotels, restaurants, mobile canteens and every place where food is sold or served, but slaughterhouses, warehouses and cold stores are excluded.

The Regulations came into force on January 1st, but an additional period of six months to July 1st was allowed for structural alterations where required.

GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL—MILK SUPPLIES.

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	No. Unsatisfactory	No. T.B. Positive	No. Cows Slaughtered	Licences to Sell Heat Treated Milk (Inc. Dealers)	Producers		Total
						Accredited	T.T.	
1938	147	11	—	—	5	73	10	152
1939	93	14	—	—	—	—	—	142
1940	136	37	—	—	—	—	—	143
1941	134	28	3	1	—	—	—	146
1942	230	57	7	2	—	—	—	144
1943	187	29	6	1	11	60	57	137
1944	92	10	Nil	9	14	62	72	148
1945	53	7	1	1	7	61	15	71
1946	194	20	1	1	11	49	31	147
1947	187	22	1	1	17	43	29	145
1948	212	41	Nil	1	24	38	37	137
1949	356	51	Nil	1	26	35	43	146
1950	378	21	5	4	7	31	31	137
1951	261	21	3	1	1	Nil	Nil	57
1952	239	2	1	34	1	Nil	Nil	61
1953	199	2	44	44	Nil	Nil	51	61
1954	253	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
1955	202	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
1956	172	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6

Information not available

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1949—1956
ANALYSIS RESULTS.

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Phosphatase Test			Methylene Blue Test			Coliform Bacillus			T.B.		Cattle Slaughtered	
		Satisfactory		Failed	Satisfactory		Failed	Absent on all counts		Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Positive	Negative
		Designated	Undesignated	Designated	Undesignated	Designated	Undesignated	Designated	Undesignated	Designated	Undesignated	Designated	Undesignated	
1949	229 127	195	356	7	266	24	73	19	13	8	1	125	—	—
1950	299 79	246	378	3	287	13	Examination Discontinued			5	86	7	7	7
1951	187 74	261	95	15	110	2	Examination Discontinued			4	133	1	1	1
1952	156 83	239	111	6	101	—	Examination Discontinued			3	123	1	1	1
1953	140 59	199	105	1	95	1	Examination Discontinued			—	90	—	—	—
1954	193 60	253	142	1	139	6	Examination Discontinued			7	—	—	103	—
1955	190 12	202	136	6	141	1	Examination Discontinued			11	—	—	41	—
1956	145 27	172	107	—	111	6	Examination Discontinued			9	—	—	38	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES GENERAL.

The large drop in the number of cases notified was due almost entirely to the absence of a measles epidemic. Nor was there any epidemic of any other notifiable disease.

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the year.

Disease	1956	1955	1956 Increase + Decrease -
Scarlet Fever	18	9	+ 9
Whooping Cough	43	73	- 30
Erysipelas	5	2	+ 3
Dysentery	13	16	- 3
Food Poisoning	5	2	+ 3
Poliomyelitis—paralytic ...	6	9	- 3
non-paralytic	14	3	+ 11
Measles	114	610	- 496
Typhoid Fever	1	—	+ 1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	11	15	- 4
 Totals	 231	 740	 - 509

POLIOMYELITIS.

Rather more cases were notified than in 1955, though most of them developed no paralysis. Apart from an outbreak at Shackleford (noted below) there was nothing approaching an epidemic, and in no other case was it apparent that there had been a spread of infection from one case to another. Of the 20 cases, only 6 showed paralysis, as compared with 9 in the previous year. There were two deaths, both adults.

Non-paralytic cases numbered 14, as compared with 3 in 1955. There is always the temptation to mistrust the diagnosis of polio in the absence of paralysis or contact with paralytic cases to account for the infection. Nevertheless, all cases are thoroughly examined and screened, many of them in hospital, and the number must be considered reasonably accurate.

The outbreak at **Shackleford** consisted of 7 cases. The first 6 occurred over a period of 10 days, the seventh after the lapse of

another fortnight; this was almost certainly a secondary case, whereas it appears likely that the first batch had a common source of infection. Five of the children attended Shackleford School, and the school was closed one week before the end of term on account of the outbreak. All these cases lived in one of the small but very definite "black spots" for sewage. The cesspool drainage was inadequate, and nuisances of frequent occurrence. As a result of this small outbreak the Council agreed to proceed with main drainage for 27 dwellings.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.—A vaccination scheme against poliomyelitis, operated by the County Council, was commenced in May and continued until the end of June. It was suspended during the "polio season" and resumed on 1st December. The vaccine was very scarce, and it was only possible to vaccinate about 143 children in this district between the ages of 5 and 9 years.

Few public health matters have aroused so much public interest as this vaccination scheme, and it is felt that very often the dangers have been exaggerated out of perspective. The actual cases of poliomyelitis are comparatively few, and the number either not developing paralysis or making a complete recovery outnumbers those who suffer permanent injury.

It is hoped that the supplies of vaccine will be increased rapidly, so that poliomyelitis vaccine may be as easily obtained and as freely available as diphtheria inoculation is to-day. Protection of infected families when the first case arises is one of the special needs, being almost invariably asked for.

SCARLET FEVER AND HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCAL THROAT INFECTIONS.

Scarlet fever shows a tendency to resume its older, characteristic form, with fever, typical rash and tongue, followed by profuse peeling of the skin. Several cases have been seen more typical than for many years past. There are still a great many infectious sore throats caused by the same infection—the hæmolytic streptococcus—but not accompanied by the other characteristic signs of scarlet fever. The widespread epidemic of sore throats in the early spring was of this nature.

A small outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in a school at Peaslake early in the year. Two carriers were found by routine swabbing, and no further cases developed. All other cases were scattered, and did not constitute any outbreak.

TYPHOID FEVER.

One confirmed case of typhoid occurred in a boy of 8. He had been ill whilst on holiday in Italy, and a few weeks later, at home, developed typical, severe typhoid fever. He was treated in hospital and recovered, and precautions were taken to ensure that he was not a carrier.

One other case returned home to an address within this district after being treated for typhoid fever in a London hospital. Again special care was taken to ensure that this patient was not a carrier.

DYSENTERY.

Sonne dysentery, formerly localised to the Tillingbourne Valley area and markedly seasonal, is now generally prevalent and occurs throughout the year. There was a long drawn-out epidemic during the first part of the year of a type not amenable either to sulfa drugs or to antibiotics. One of the worst troubles with Sonne dysentery is the number of carriers and the difficulty of clearing them by treatment; some cases continue even for months. It also appears now that there is more than one type of the organism, some more resistant to treatment than others. The disease generally is mild, and, being widely distributed in epidemic times, is virtually uncontrollable except in institutions or schools. In view of the mildness of the disease, which often amounts more to inconvenience than to illness, one cannot help wondering if, except in the severe type, too much attention is not paid to the occurrence.

FOOD POISONING.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning, the 5 cases notified being all isolated cases and all of *Salmonella* infection. In one case the *Salmonella* isolated was of an uncommon strain, i.e., *Salmonella Kapstaad*, which was thought to have originated in West Africa; this appeared the more likely since the patient was a civil airline pilot engaged on an African run.

Another case was a child in a residential school. No other cases occurred, and it seems possible that this child picked up the infection at home during a week-end visit.

Another unusual strain of *Salmonella* was *Salmonella Bareilly* in a girl of 5. A similar case occurred about the same time in an adjoining district, and, in an effort to trace a common source of infection, special check was made on purchases of ice cream, confectionery, artificial cream, dried eggs, cakes, sausages, etc., but no evidence was found.

A baby who had been infected with *Salmonella* infection when born in hospital in October, 1955, remained a carrier until March, 1956. Specimens were taken fortnightly until three consecutive negatives showed the infection to have cleared up.

One or two suspected outbreaks came to our notice, but on enquiry appeared to be epidemic winter vomiting, which has become more common, or at least more recognised, in recent years. It is believed to be a virus infection.

HURLANDS NURSERY, PUTTENHAM.

A child born on 6th April in a hospital outside our area was admitted on 12th April. Routine examination of stools on admission showed the presence of *B. coli* 0.125, although she was symptomless.

On 29th April a case of diarrhoea and vomiting occurred amongst the "tweenies," followed in the next three days by 8 others. The diarrhoea was very, very watery, and vomiting in some cases copious. All 9 children were isolated in one dormitory. Specimens from 20 children and 3 members of the staff were all completely negative to both abnormal *B. coli* and other organisms, and it was presumed that this occurrence had no connection with the previous cases and was a virus infection. All recovered completely.

Between 11th August and 27th September there were 16 cases of chickenpox at the nursery in children aged 1 to 3 years. All were admitted to Green Lane Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No cases of diphtheria have occurred in this district for the past 6 years. Our propaganda reminding the public of the necessity for adequate immunisation against the disease continues.

The number of children under 5 years who are immunised could be improved, and this is the position over the country as a whole. It is hoped that parents will realise the necessity for this. It is regrettable that **primary** immunisations have at times to be performed at the schools instead of in infancy.

The percentage of children immunised in the schools is excellent, and only falls short of 100 per cent. because of illness or absence from school of some children on the day the school is visited.

Immunisation: School Children.

Only those children whose immunisation is complete are regarded as "immunised," i.e., two primary injections or a reimmunising dose within the preceding 5 years being necessary. The figures for the past 10 years are given below:

1947	...	84.05	1952	...	90.35
1948	...	88.23	1953	...	89.53
1949	...	89.25	1954	...	90.44
1950	...	90.80	1955	...	89.37
1951	...	91.08	1956	...	90.78

Immunisation of Pre-School Children.

The percentages of children under 5 years of age immunised during the last 10 years are shown in the following table:

1947	...	38.45	1952	...	43.76
1948	...	39.00	1953	...	44.68
1949	...	45.07	1954	...	46.62
1950	...	49.05	1955	...	47.49
1951	...	41.23	1956	...	43.93

Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children: Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, and Vaccination against Smallpox.—Due to the absence through illness of the Medical Officer of Health this scheme had to be abandoned by the Deputy for a great part of the year, and so the figures are considerably lower than for previous years. The following treatments were given:

Diphtheria Immunisation: First injections 4
Second injections 7

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

First injections 6. Second do. 7. Third do. 4.

Diph/Pertussis Immunisation.

First injections 4. Second do. 2. Third do. 1.

Vaccination against Smallpox 2

This makes a total of 37 treatments in the homes carried out by Dr. Pollock.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is desired. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1956:

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated)						Total
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over		
Number Vaccinated ...	423	14	15	23	13	488	
Number Re-Vaccinated —	—	—	6	39	135	180	

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 2 vaccinations carried out by this Department and 132 reported from Welfare Centres.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were reported during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

It is now over four years since the Whooping Cough Immunisation Scheme came into being, and the percentage of children protected is increasing steadily. It is regrettable that the percentage under the age of one year remains approximately the same, although the other age groups have shown some improvement. It has been found that more mothers are willing to accept whooping cough immunisation if it is combined with diphtheria immunisation, so reducing the number of injections required.

Age group	Under 1	1 to 4	Total under 5	5 to 15
1955.				
No. immunised	208	243	451	29
Estimated Population	660	3,343	4,003	7,300
Percentage immunised	31.5	7.3	11.3	0.4
1956.				
No. immunised	236	265	501	90
Estimated population	758	3,428	4,186	7,416
Percentage immunised	31.1	7.7	12.0	1.2

In addition to the treatments given in the children's homes by Dr. Pollock, the following children were treated by private doctors and at Welfare Centres during 1956:—

Private doctors: 333. **Welfare Centres:** 173.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

Following are details of the work carried out by the Visiting Nurse in the Guildford Rural District during the year:

Home Immunisation Visits	...	...	209
School Immunisation Visits	...	...	76
Scarlet Fever Visits	...	...	26
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	67
Visits to Aged Persons	...	...	31
Poliomyelitis Visits	...	...	49
Dysentery Visits	...	...	91
Special Home Visits	...	...	91
Erysipelas Visits	...	...	2
Housing Points Visits	...	...	45
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	36
Total ...	...	723	

IMMUNISATION STATE BY SCHOOLS, AS AT DECEMBER, 1956.

SCHOOLS	Children attending school.			Treatment carried out during 1956				Percentage of children immunised
	Total	No. Immunised	No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.		
				4	18	15		
Albury C. of E. ...	79	71	8				89.87	
Ash Common C. of E. ...	353	287	66	8	18	48	81.40	
Ash Vale C.P. ...	280	247	33	8	8	50	88.21	
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	428	403	25	6	6	83	94.16	
Ash Wyke C.P. ...	271	239	32	12	12	39	88.19	
Ash Yeomans Bridge Sec. ...	530	456	74	5	6	93	86.04	
Chilworth C. of E. ...	68	68	54	2	2	7	100.00	
Compton C. of E. ...	56	54	38	3	3	12	96.43	
East Clandon C. of E. ...	41	41	70	4	1	10	92.68	
West Clandon C. of E. ...	74	249	180	20	1	18	94.59	
Effingham Secondary ...	197	197	170	17	1	23	91.97	
Effingham C.P. ...	37	36	20	5	2	38	97.37	
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	121	112	9	1	1	5	97.30	
East Horsley C. of E. ...	138	130	8	7	1	23	92.56	
West Horsley C. of E. ...	40	33	5	4	1	13	94.30	
Ockham C. of E. ...	61	56	16	2	2	24	82.50	
Peaslake C. of E. ...	169	153	17	1	1	16	91.80	
Perry Hill, Worplesdon ...	160	143	3	2	2	16	90.53	
Pirbright C.P. ...	79	76	3	1	1	12	89.31	
Puttenham C. of E. ...	223	212	11	1	1	22	96.20	
Ripley C. of E. ...	55	54	1	1	1	14	95.07	
Seale C. of E. ...	249	219	30	3	2	40	98.18	
Send C. of E. ...	247	219	28	5	3	41	87.95	
Send Secondary ...	74	68	6	2	2	36	88.66	
Shackleton C. of E. ...	100	94	6	1	1	10	91.89	
Shalford C.P. Infants ...	258	239	19	1	1	21	94.00	
Shalford C.P. Mixed ...	179	169	10	2	2	45	92.64	
Shere C. of E. ...	198	190	8	1	1	30	94.41	
Tillingbourne Secondary ...	230	212	18	6	5	10	95.96	
Tongham C. of E. ...	155	142	13	3	2	42	92.17	
Wood Street C.P. ...	119	110	9	6	22	25	91.67	
Gosden House Special School ...	5,518	5,009	509	93	9	9	92.44	
Totals ...				134	896		90.78	

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

	Immunised 1/1/56 to 31/12/56	Immunised prior to 1/1/56	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1956	481	1,358	4,186 (Estimate 1956)	43.49
1955	395	1,506	4,003 (Estimate 1955)	47.49

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department.)

	Immunised 1/1/56 to 31/12/56	Re- Immunised 1/1/56 to 31/12/56	Immunised prior to 1/1/56 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1956	134	896	4,875	5,518 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,416 (Estimate 1956)	90.78 75.57
1955	106	781	4,760	5,445 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,300 (Estimate 1955)	89.37 73.67

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Information obtained from Principals of 11 Private Schools out of 19 circularised)

No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
646	595	92.10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1956.

Table showing number of cases notified and where treated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1956, AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						Cases Admitted to Hospital			
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and over
Measles	114	—	32	70	9	1	2	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	18	—	5	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping-cough	43	2	15	23	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	13	—	4	3	—	—	2	4	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	5
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	14	—	6	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	14
Totals	281	3	67	115	16	4	9	5	2	8	28

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1956.
PARISH BY PARISH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Parish	Worpley										Worpley										Worpley									
		Shalford					Shore					Wandborough					Witney					Worpley									
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Typhoid Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Whooping-cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Poliomyelitis (Para)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Poliomyelitis (Non-Para)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Totals	...	5	2	16	—	19	8	22	25	10	12	—	5	8	2	1	10	10	7	5	23	1	1	39	231						

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1956.

School		Scarlet Fever	Chicken pox	Measles	German Measles	Poliomyelitis	Impetigo	Mumps	Whooping-cough	Totals	
Albury C. of E.	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	8	
Ash Common C. of E.	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	24	
Ash Vale County Primary	81	5	—	—	—	—	13	99	
Ash Walsh C. of E.	3	50	2	40	9	—	—	104	
Ash Wyke County Primary	—	43	1	19	—	—	1	64	
Chilworth C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clandon, East, C. of E.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	
Clandon, West, C. of E.	6	26	2	—	3	—	—	37	
Compton C. of E.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Effingham County Primary	3	9	1	2	—	3	2	20	
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	
Horsley, East, C. of E.	3	—	—	—	—	21	3	27	
Horsley, West, C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Howard of Effingham, Cty. Pr.	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	
Ockham C. of E.	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	8	
Peaslake C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pirbright County Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puttenham C. of E.	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	
Ripley C. of E.	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	
Seale C. of E.	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	
Send C. of E. Primary	5	—	—	6	2	—	—	13	
Shackleford C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Shalford County Primary	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Shalford Infants	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	
Shere C. of E.	1	77	16	1	—	1	2	98	
Tillingbourne Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tongham C. of E.	2	31	—	1	—	—	—	34	
Wood Street County Primary	—	—	25	2	—	—	—	27	
Worplesdon, Perry Hill County Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	10	417	95	78	2	12	50	22	686

CANCER.

There were 102 deaths from malignant disease during 1956, 60 male and 42 female. The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below:

DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	15-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals	Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Alimentary Canal	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	7	11	18 9
Breast	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	12	12 10
Lung	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	—	18	5	23 13
Liver	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5 2
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	5	8	5	9	1	6	1	30	14	44 36
1956	—	—	1	3	6	6	13	12	18	13	14	5	8	3	60	42	102 —
1955	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	6	17	11	15	6	2	3	40	31	— 71

The table below shows the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during the last 11 years.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1946	6
1947	16
1948	15
1949	11
*1950	15
1951	12
1952	11
1953	10
1954	14
1955	13
1956	23

* Prior to 1950 the Registrar-General's short list of causes of deaths did not record deaths from lung cancer separately—the information was obtained from our own records.

The following table shows the total deaths from cancer during the last sixteen years.

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST 16 YEARS

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1941	30	42	72	1.75
1942	29	41	70	1.79
1943	38	55	93	2.47
1944	42	33	75	1.98
1945	41	34	75	2.35
1946	26	41	67	1.77
1947	43	33	76	1.96
1948	35	37	72	1.77
1949	37	46	83	1.90
1950	37	30	67	1.58
1951	36	40	76	1.64
1952	41	31	72	1.54
1953	40	34	74	1.55
1954	39	34	73	1.55
1955	40	31	71	1.50
1956	60	42	102	2.07

TUBERCULOSIS.

The ravages of tuberculosis are slowing markedly throughout the country as a whole, and throughout the County of Surrey. In the Guildford Rural District the number of notifications of new cases has been diminishing for some years. For 6 or 7 years deaths have been at a very low level, but this year for the second time show a very sharp rise. Our figures are, however, small, and small variations cause great fluctuations when converted to percentages or rates per 1,000.

The deaths are all in the older groups, although the greatest incidence of tuberculosis is in the younger ages. There appears to be no special significance in this increase for 1956.

The importance of preventive measures against spread of infection was stressed in last year's Report, especially the importance of good housing. The Council has, over the years, given very special consideration to tuberculosis cases, and in 1951 I reported that 1 Council house in 12 was occupied by a T.B. case. Since then the same consideration has been continued.

It is disappointing to find that there are still so many families with more than 1 case. This generally indicates a failure on the part of preventive measures. Some years ago, when housing conditions were less satisfactory, this was common, but nowadays it ought not to occur.

Of the 383 cases on our register, 24 are 2 in one house, and in a very few cases as many as 4 or even 5 cases are notified in one

house (in one case actually 7 members of a family of 8—mother and father and 5 of the 6 children—are suffering). All these cases receive very special attention, and every effort is made to secure the best conditions possible. The number of notified cases in caravans has been kept down by rehousing, but there are still 9 such, some of whom would refuse to be moved into a house.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—Under the County Council scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination, treatment is offered to every child between the ages of 13 and 14 years. It is operated through the County School Medical Service.

The following table shows the number and types of cases on the Register at December 31st for the last 12 years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1945	103	74	33	59	269
1946	113	81	41	57	292
1947	117	84	40	50	291
1948	118	83	43	52	296
1949	129	83	45	58	315
1950	131	90	50	53	324
1951	140	96	45	58	339
1952	144	102	48	65	359
1953	144	101	50	62	357
1954	148	106	49	60	363
1955	157	109	44	61	371
1956	166	109	48	60	383

During 1956 there were 24 new cases (Primary). They were distributed in the following areas:

Ash and Ash Vale	...	10	Ripley	...	...	...	I
Artington	...	—	Shackleford	...	...	...	I
Effingham	...	3	Shalford	...	...	...	I
Holmbury	...	I	Tongham	...	...	...	4
Normandy	...	—	Pirbright	...	...	...	2
Peaslake	...	—	Albury	...	...	...	—
East Horsley	...	I	Worplesdon	...	...	...	—

The table on page 45 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Care Committee held only one meeting during the year, the Chairman, in consultation with the Hon. Secretary, having exercised delegated powers to deal with day-to-day cases submitted by the Care Almoner. The number of cases considered was 20.

Assistance was given in the following forms (some patients receiving help under more than one heading):—

Extra Milk	...	...	...	3
Invalid Foods	...	...	...	2
Pocket Money	...	...	...	4
Rail and Bus Fares	...	...	...	6
Clothing and Footwear	...	...	...	6
Other help	...	...	...	4

The total expenditure involved by these grants was £169 9s. 2d., that is more than double the amount for the previous year. The Committee's financial position necessitated application being made to the Standing Conference of Surrey Tuberculosis Care Committees for assistance again this year, and a grant of £50 was received. Even so, expenditure exceeded income owing to the heavy calls on the Committee's somewhat slender resources, and a deficit of £11 5s. 1d. was carried forward to 1957.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the district, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 10 years.

Year	New Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1947	28	0.72	10	0.26
1948	26	0.63	10	0.24
1949	43	1.03	11	0.26
1950	32	0.74	7	0.16
1951	36	0.79	7	0.15
1952	40	0.84	7	0.15
1953	27	0.56	7	0.15
1954	26	0.55	5	0.11
1955	26	0.55	7	0.14
1956	24	0.49	10	0.20

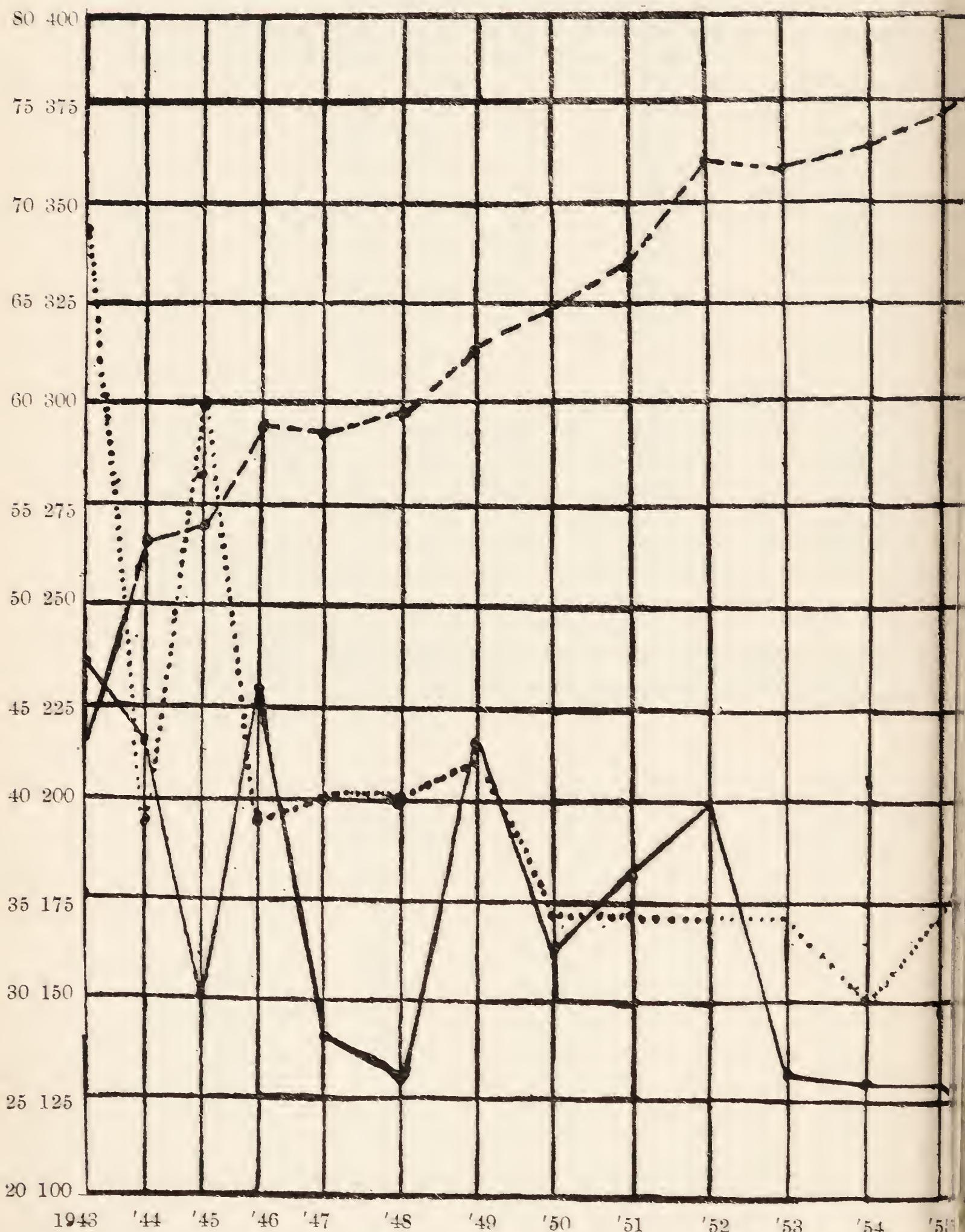
TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN PARISHES as at 31/12/56.

PARISH	Population*	MALE		FEMALE	
		Pulmon'y	Non-pulmon'y	Pulmon'y	Non-pulmon'y
Albury	1,421	1	3	6	2
Ash	8,305	23	10	23	12
Artington ...	476	3	1	—	2
Clandon East...	343	—	1	—	1
Clandon West	1,023	4	2	—	—
Compton ...	916	3	—	2	—
Effingham ...	2,262	16	2	6	2
Horsley East...	3,998	8	2	9	—
Horsley West...	2,785	8	—	3	3
Ockham	612	2	—	2	2
Pirbright... ...	1,822	6	—	2	2
Puttenham ...	665	2	—	1	1
Normandy ...	2,527	4	1	6	1
Ripley	2,183	4	2	5	2
St. Martha ...	637	7	2	4	4
Seale and Tongham	2,609	17	3	10	4
Send	3,558	10	2	11	1
Shackleford ...	880	5	2	2	3
Shalford	3,787	12	4	5	8
Shere	4,378	13	10	5	8
Wanborough...	325	2	—	—	—
Wisley	153	1	—	—	—
Worplesdon ...	5,233	15	1	7	2
 Totals ...	50,898	166	48	109	60

* Estimated population of parish according to Rate Books, as at 1st April, 1957.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS
AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (20 to 80) ... —
Deaths from Tuberculosis (0 to 30)
Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to
400) ... - - - - -



NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1956.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	2	—	4	2	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	... 29	... 10	5	4	8	2	1	—
Registrar General's Figures	... ...	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

24 of the cases were primary notifications, 2 were posthumous notifications, and 22 were cases transferred into the district from elsewhere.

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
OFFICER**

for the year 1956

**on the work of the Public Health Inspectors and the Public
Cleansing Services.**

INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 5,478 in accordance with the following table:

Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Factories—Mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Factories—Non-mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Public Halls, Places of Entertainment, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	367
Ponds, Pools, Ditches and Water Courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Butchers and Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Mobile Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food Stalls and Street Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Emergency Slaughtering Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Registered Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	73
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	33
Inspection of Foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	56
Miscellaneous Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	84
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	21
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	161
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	185
Ice-cream sampling	...	...	...	...	...	38
Miscellaneous Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	39
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	46
Housing—Public Health Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	54
Housing—Public Health Act Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	183
Housing Acts Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	59
Housing Acts Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	266
Overcrowding Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	843
Filthy or Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	5
Certificate of Disrepair Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Housing Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	132
S.C.C. Act, 1931—Posting of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	23
Improvement Grant Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	60
Improvement Grant Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	173
Rural Housing Survey Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	58
Infectious Disease Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	31
Infectious Disease Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	7
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	1
					Total ...	5,478

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	19
Preliminary Notices served:						
Domestic Premises	...	...	...	...	...	139
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Piggeries, Poultry Premises	...	...	...	...	...	6
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cafes, Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	49
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	33
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	11
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses, Knackers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	8
					Total ...	272

Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	19
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	205
				—
	Total	...	...	224
				—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODSTUFFS.

(a) MILK SUPPLIES.

(i) Number of registered dairy premises	...	...	14
Number of registered distributors	...	...	27
Number of registered distributors (premises in other areas)	...	...	20
(ii) Licences for the sale of milk under special designations were granted as follows:			

Dealers' Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	18
						—
	Total	...	...	...	...	44
						—

Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	17
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	9
						—
	Total	...	...	...	...	42
						—

(iii) Milk Pasteurisation.

Throughout the year sampling of milk, in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53, was continued as a routine measure from both roundsmen and one licensed pasteurising plant which operates in the area.

This plant is of the batch holder type and has been the subject of frequent routine inspection, its efficiency being checked by the use of N.P.L. check thermometers.

(iv) Milk Sampling.

Of the total of 172 samples of milk taken during the year, 21 were of raw milk taken for biological examination from the licensed pasteurising plant, or from farms, prior to pasteurisation.

101 samples of pasteurised milk were taken and submitted to the phosphatase test and in all cases samples were shown to be satisfactory.

MILK SAMPLING, 1956—SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Type of Milk	Total Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test			Biological Examin'n			Phosphatase Test			Turbidity Test			Other Special Tests	
		Satis.	Failed	Test not done- temp. over 65°	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	
Tuberculin Tested	34	10	6	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accredited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	33	33	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pasteurised	69	68	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Designated	27	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Sterilised	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	
Totals	172	111	6	—	38	—	107	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—

The following quantities of foodstuffs were inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption:—

				cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	oz.
Fresh beef ... ...	...	...	...	1	0	16	1
Fresh liver ... ...	...	...	...	0	0	17	0
Tinned meats (including corned beef) ...	4	3	9	8			
Cooked meats (including meat pies) ...	0	2	13	12			
Fresh fish	0	2	14	0			
Smoked fish	0	0	14	0			
Tinned fish	0	0	7	8			
Tinned vegetables	0	1	11	12			
Tinned fruit	4	2	25	6			
Totals ...	12	2	16	15			

(c) INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Consequent on the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, on the 1st July, 1956, survey work has been carried out during the year on the inspection of all premises used in connection with the preparation, handling, storage and sale of food for human consumption.

The following table shows the premises inspected during the year, classified as to type of premises and indicates the number of premises where informal notices had been served to remedy those matters by reason of which the premises could not be said to comply with the requirements of the Regulations:—

Type of Premises	No. in Area	No. Inspected in 1956	No. of Notices Served
Bakeries	12	3	2
Butchers	24	6	3
Fishmongers	8	—	—
Grocers	94	17	19
Greengrocers	14	3	1
General Stores	30	14	5
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Minerals, etc.	29	6	1
Mobile Shops	6	6	2
Mobile Canteens	1	1	—
Cafes, Restaurants	56	10	6
Licensed Premises, Hotels, Public Houses	93	5	3
School Meal Kitchens	42	36	26
Factory Canteens	10	3	3
Manufacture, Handling Food Factories	2	—	—
Residential Children's Homes, Special Schools	6	2	—
Social Clubs, Village Halls	11	3	1
Residential Holiday Houses, Camps	3	—	—
Nursing Homes	1	—	—
Youth/Student Hostels	3	3	3
 Total ...	 445	 118	 75

(d) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—Section 16.

The following premises are registered under this section:—

- (a) Storage and sale of ice cream 107
- (b) Preparation or manufacture:
 - (i) Sausages, etc. 20
 - (ii) Cooking of hams —

58 visits were paid to these food premises.

5. WATER SUPPLIES.

Throughout the year a total of 89 bacteriological and 24 chemical samples of water were taken from the following supplies serving the district:—

Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board.
 Mid-Wessex Water Company.
 Wey Valley Water Company.
 Woking Water Company.
 East Surrey Water Company.
 Albury Estate Private Supply.
 Wanborough and City Estate Private Supply.
 Eastbury Manor Private Supply.
 Loseley Estate Private Supply.

A satisfactory standard was maintained throughout the year by the public supplies: some criticism as to quality was made by the analysts on water from private supplies, but subsequent sampling, however, showed satisfactory results.

Twelve samples from private well or spring fed supplies were taken during the year: two samples of well water were found to be unsatisfactory and subsequent connection to a mains supply has now been effected.

6. MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING GROUNDS.

(a) Public Health Act, 1936—Section 269.

(i) No. of licences in force to use land as sites for movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) No. of licences granted in the year to use land as sites for movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) No. of movable dwellings licensed in the area...	...	...	...	...	19
(iv) No. of movable dwellings licensed during the year	...	...	...	...	11

(b) Survey.

Consequent on the steady growth of caravans for residential occupation throughout the district, and because it was evident that large numbers of caravans were being sited without the necessary permission or licence, it was decided to make a detailed survey of the area and ascertain the number and type of movable dwellings established and the extent to which these were creating any sanitary, health, or housing problem.

This survey revealed that there were in the district 194 sites in the various parishes accommodating 648 dwellings and that these could be sub-divided as follows:—

Type		No. of Sites	No. of Dwellings
1. Holiday and recreational	...	...	127 +
2. Permanent residential	...	...	402
3. Low grade residential	...	...	49
4. Traveller sites (gypsy, showmen, etc.)	...	22	47

Public Health Act

Parish	Total No. of Movable Dwellings	No. of Movable Dwellings occupied permanently	Licensed		Unlicensed		Exempt
			No. of Sites	No. of Movable Dwellings	No. of Sites	No. of Movable Dwellings	
Albury	30	4	91	1
Artington	2	2	—	2	—
Ash	122	119	9	66	34
Clandon East	1	1	—	1	—
Clandon West	1	1	—	1	—
Compton	4	4	—	3	—
Effingham	10	10	1	6	4
Horsley East	4	4	—	12	1
Horsley West	13	15	1	14	1+
Normandy	15	18	1	17	1
Ockham	2	16	2	16	2
Pirbright	10	7	1	8	—
Puttenham	1	1	—	1	—
Ripley	2	2	5	18	3
St. Martha	51	49	30	1	—
Seale and Tongham	1	1	—	9	2
Send	9	8	—	104+	1
Shackleford	107	104	1	4	—
Shalford	1	1	—	3	47
Shere	49	31	2	28	2
Wanborough	30	16	—	—	—
Wisley	—	8	2	6	3
Worplesdon	72	69	7	69	—
Total	648	500	74	521	6
							53

Analysis of Sites:

No. of sites containing 1 movable dwelling	...	131
" "	2	"
" "	3	"
" "	4	"
" "	5	"
" "	5-10	"
" "	10-20	"
" "	20-30	"
" "	over 30	"
Total ...	...	187

(NOTES: 1. Where two or more movable dwellings are occupied together as one family unit of accommodation, they are classed as one dwelling for the purposes of these figures.
2. The site at West Horsley owned by The Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland is not included in these figures.)

Arising out of this report the Council decided that the problem in the district from the increased use of caravans for residential purposes was one requiring urgent attention, and the Sub-Committee of the Council was formed to deal with both Public Health and Planning aspects of the problem.

(c) Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

The statement below shows the position during the year in relation to the occupation of land at The Quadrant and The Bogs, Ash Vale, as sites for movable dwellings in contravention of the Court Orders.

No movable dwellings were sited at The Home Farm Estate or Effingham Common to become the subject of proceedings for contravention of the Court Orders in respect of these areas.

The Quadrant.

No. of prosecutions taken	...	...	...	...	22
No. of new offenders	...	...	...	...	6
No. of families rehoused	...	...	...	...	Nil
Maximum number of 'vans on site at any one time					9

The Bogs.

No. of prosecutions taken	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of new offenders	...	...	...	...	Nil

7. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

	Number on Register	Number of		
		In- spections	Written Notices	Cases Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	3	21	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	139	109	14	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
Totals	143	130	17	—

* Electrical stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

SES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	1	1	—	—	
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Insufficient or Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Effective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Insufficient	4	3	1	1	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	4	—	1	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	17	8	2	2	—	

8. SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS.

Consequent on the Council's action taken in 1955, there were no slaughterhouses operating in the district during 1956.

Licences were, however, granted in the following parishes to keep premises as knackers' yards:

Artington	...	...	...	...	...	I
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	2

9. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949— RODENT CONTROL.

There were 243 complaints of rat or mouse infestation during the year.

Survey of the area to ascertain the degree of infestation by rats or mice has continued; 1,203 premises were inspected, of which 135 were agricultural holdings. Of these premises 478 showed evidence of rat or mouse infestation and treatment to eradicate the vermin was carried out. In the case of domestic dwellings the service was rendered without charge to the householder, but the cost of any treatment to commercial premises was fully recovered.

10. CLEANSING SERVICES.

(a) House Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Consequent on the difficulty experienced in dealing with increased volume of refuse, the Council decided to purchase a track bulldozer for levelling and covering all refuse on the tips. This machine has permitted a quicker handling of refuse with better consolidation and covering of refuse with inert material or soil.

(b) Cleansing of Pail Closets.

During the year the pail closets service was extended to cover the whole of the Council's area, a twice weekly service of emptying being provided except in a small part of Ash Green where the existing weekly service continues.

Two full-time and one part-time machines are used for the work, a total of 2,010 premises being cleared each week, involving 3,879 collections weekly.

All night soil is disposed direct to main sewers by courtesy of the neighbouring local authorities.

(c) **Cleansing of Cesspools.**

The emptying of cesspools continued to be carried out in accordance with the Council's undertaking, free of charge, not more often than once in every period of three months on a request being made for the execution of the work. The Service is carried out by the operation of ten vacuum tank vehicles.

A total of 8,847 requests for the Service was received. 8,937 cesspools were emptied involving the removal and disposal of 18,631 loads of sewage. Of the total volume of sewage 10,558 loads were shot to public sewers either within the area of the Council's district or of neighbouring Local Authorities, the remainder of the sewage being deposited on farm land or on rented land at Elm Hill, Normandy, where it is lagooned and disposed of by soakage and evaporation.

The demand for the Cesspool Emptying Service remains constant despite the provision of main sewers in many parts of the Council's area. This can be attributed to new development in sewered areas and to the conversion of many premises and buildings not previously enjoying water carriage disposal drainage facilities.

The Council had regard to the need to improve the Service, and amended their resolution covering the execution of the work to provide for more frequent emptying of cesspools where more than one self-contained domestic premises were draining thereto, and in addition authorised the provision of an additional vehicle to increase the output and reduce delay in meeting requests where there was an entitlement to the Service.

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR,
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer..

